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## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY Hungary

REPORT

SUBJECT Brief

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The report gives information on military unit and on discharges within division, on the newly-formed Security Forces after the uprising in Hungary, on the status of the Hungarian Army after the uprising, and on post-uprising Soviet order of battle in Hungary.

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COUNTRY: Hungary

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1. [redacted] The 32d Rifle Division of 6th Corps, [redacted] was commanded by Colonel Ferenc Moore, Infantry. Its headquarters was in the Janos Battyan Caserne, located approximately five kilometers from Papa, along the Veszprem road. The division was deactivated on 15 March 1957.

2. [redacted] the following information concerning discharges within [redacted] division:

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a. Between 10 November and 20 December 1956 all men of the 1934 age group in the 32d Rifle Division were discharged at the direction of the Ministry of Defense. [redacted] similar action took place in other units of the Hungarian Army. All officers and career non-commissioned officers who were due to be discharged about the time of the uprising were held over because of general alert orders and were eventually discharged between 4 November and 20 December 1956. These men were individual cases selected for discharge in summer 1956 because of inefficiency and political unreliability or because the men had requested separation for personal reasons. [redacted] approximately ten percent of the officers and career NCO's of the 32d Rifle Division fell in one of these categories.

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b. Approximately an additional 30 percent of the 32d Rifle Division officers were discharged because they refused to sign the "Kadar Statement", which contained a clause justifying Soviet intervention in Hungary. [redacted] All officers refusing to sign the statement were discharged; they were required to turn in all military equipment and identification documents and were given a severance pay of two weeks' base pay and allowances and a

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certificate attesting to their discharge status. [redacted]

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- c. [redacted] officers of the 32d Rifle Division who had remained loyal to the Communist regime during and after the uprising were discharged some time in March 1957. Immediately after discharge, when they received a nine to ten months' severance pay, possibly as an inducement, these officers were integrated into the newly organized Security Forces (Karhatalom).
- d. [redacted] many enlisted men were discharged in March 1957 even though they had not completed their obligated tour of duty. The reasons for these discharges were social and economic and involved primarily those personnel who were the sole support of their families.
- e. [redacted] all discharges were carried out at the direction of the Ministry of Defense.
3. [redacted] the following post-revolution information concerning the newly organized Security Forces.
- a. The Hungarian armed forces were in complete disorder after 4 November 1956. After this time the Hungarian puppet government began to organize security units, called Karhatalom. These units utilized only those individuals who were considered loyal to the Communist regime and some former Hungarian Army enlisted men who possessed special skills, as in signal and ordnance.
- b. The newly formed Security Forces were directly subordinate to Dr. Munich, who was then the minister for all armed forces of Hungary. At the end of February the remaining Hungarian Army elements reverted to the control of the newly formed Ministry of Defense, headed by Major General Geza Revesz. At this time the Karhatalom reverted to the control of the Ministry of Interior, headed by Bela Iskup.
- c. The Security Forces underwent many changes after their organization. Initially, their mission was to patrol the cities and guard important factories. Beginning in January 1957 the Security Force personnel were screened for political reliability and as a result of the screening, many former Hungarian Army officers who were suspected of being sympathetic to the insurgents were dropped from the forces and replaced by former AVH personnel. The mission of the Security Forces assumed more of a political nature. The Security Forces and the civilian police were not unified although they worked very closely together; [redacted] the police cooperated to the fullest extent because they were afraid of the Security Forces.
- d. Two regiments of Security Forces were organized in Budapest. One consisted mostly of former Hungarian Army officers and the other, of former AVH personnel. [redacted] the strength of each regiment as approximately 1,400 men. They were armed only with small arms; their heaviest armament was the 7.62 mm Goryunov HMG. The regiments were organized similar to the former Hungarian standard infantry regiment.

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- e. In addition to the two regiments, each district of Budapest, as well as each region of Hungary, had a Security Force. [redacted]

[redacted] the district and region security units were of battalion size and [redacted] each unit had a signal platoon equipped with R-7b, R-10, and R-20 radios and conventional field telephones.

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- f. [redacted] the total strength of the Security Forces as approximately 17,000 men.
- g. Border guard duties were taken over by the newly organized border police of the Ministry of the Interior.

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4. [redacted] information concerning the status of the Hungarian Army after the revolution.

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- a. The reorganization of the Hungarian Army began in spring 1957. As of 15 April 1957 the Hungarian Army consisted of the following major units:

- (1) Unidentified rifle division in Kaposvar (N46-21, E17-47), commanded by Col. Pal Martics.
- (2) Unidentified rifle division in Kecskemet (N46-54, E19-41), CO unknown.
- (3) Unidentified rifle division in Gyongyos (N47-47, E19-56), CO unknown.

- b. By the end of 1957 the Hungarian Army expected to have six rifle divisions and many of the former Hungarian Army officers serving with the Security Forces in April 1957 were told that they would gradually be transferred into the units as they were organized.

- c. All three pre-revolution Hungarian corps were deactivated after the uprising. The AAA units were not deactivated but remained operational. [redacted] the Ministry of Defense was reorganized and functioning normally. [redacted] the induction centers were operating

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5. [redacted] the following information [redacted]  
[redacted] on post-revolution Soviet O/B in Hungary.

- a. Soviet forces occupied most of the Hungarian installations in north and northeast Hungary. An unidentified Soviet mechanized regiment and the headquarters of an unidentified Soviet division were located in Papa in the same caserne formerly occupied by the headquarters of the 32d Hungarian Rifle Division. It had been common knowledge, prior to the revolution, that the Soviets had been planning to move unidentified Soviet units to Papa or to Keszthely. During 1956 a mixed Soviet-Hungarian commission allegedly made a survey of Hungary for the purpose of locating all Soviet units in Hungary in localities which were not less than 50 kilometers from the Austrian border.

- b. [redacted] an unknown area near Hajmáskér had been placed off limits to all Hungarian nationals and it was rumored that the Soviets were constructing a guided missile firing area there.

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